Railroad Company: "This case, having been heretofore submitted on the evidence and on written and printed briefs, and baving been maturely considered, and the commission now finding that complainant is a common carrier, and that as such defendant is bound and obliged by law to give to It equal facilities for the interchange of traffic to those it affords to other common carriers, that defendant cannot lawfully refuse to receive traffic which is brought to it over the bridge of complainant, on the ground that the railroad company bringing it over had contracted with defendant to bring all its traffic across the Ohio river at this point over the Louisville bridge; that the point of connection of complainant's rail line with defendant's road, in the city of Leniswille, is a suitable point at which defendant should receive traffic for, and from complainant. It is now ordered that the complaint be, and the same is hereby sustained, and that the defendant cease from refusing to receive from complainant, and the carrier using its track, the traffic brought and offered to it at the point of connection aforesaid, and on the contrary, that defendants afford to the complainant, as common carrier, at that point, the same equal facilities which it affords to other common carriers at the points of connection with their lines respectively. Opinion to be filed hereaft-

Canadian Pacific Directors.

MONTREAL, Aug. 7 .- At a full meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, held to-day, the resignation of Sir George Stephen was accepted, and Mr. Vanhorne was unanimously appointed in his place. Hon. Levi P. Morton, candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States, also sent his resignation, and Hon. S. A. McGinnis was appointed in his

Personal, Local and State Notes. W. M. Hopkins has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, with headquarters at Minneapolis. The Illinois Central has established an agency

Trains of the Louisville Southern road becan to run between Louisville and Lexington, Ky.,

at Philadelphia, Pa., and appointed S. H. Stearns to the position, his title to be general

on Monday. Thos. Hanlon had charge of the first through train. The business of the Pennsylvania Company has so much improved in the last year at Kokomo that a switching engine and crew

has been stationed there. General Freight Agent Mackey, of the Michigan Central road, denies the report that the management has decided to withdraw from the Central Traffic Association.

The Railroad clerks will hold their monthly meeting this evening in the hall in Griffith's Block. The association is increasing in membership and is doing a good work. The Chicago & Atlantic has just issued a new

grain tariff from Chicago to interior Obio points which reduces the rate to forty or more points. Trouble is brewing over the matter. C. A. Cairns, who a few years ago commenced as messenger boy in the Bee-line office, has been

promoted to the position of chief clerk in the office of General Passenger Agent Martin. George R. Blanchard, chairman of the Central Traffic Association, who was quite ill in Boston last week, is much better, and it is expected he

will be able to attend to his usual duties before the week closes. The eastern lines out of Chicago last week forwarded 43,040 tons of freight, an increase of 3,988 tons over the tonnage of the preceding week. The three Vanderbilt lines carried 31.4 per cent. and the Pennsylvania lines 27.6 per

· D. McCool, general manager of the California Southern and the California Central railway companies, has resigned, and the office has been abolished. George W. Sanborn has been appointed general superintendent, with headquarters at San Bernardino.

Canned goods for this market and those east of here are arriving from California in large quantities, some of them coming through in twelve days. Last month twenty-two special trains loaded only with canned goods and packed fruit were forwarded over the Southern

The Vandalia and the Bee-line were the only roads which handled more coaches in July in the Union Station than did the Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton, the management of which claim that they should be given the facilities of other roads at about one-third the cost which such roads pay.

The legal obstacles to the Pennsylvania Com-Richmond & Chicago road having been removed. it is expected that the former company will commence to operate it on Sept. 1. The Pennsylvania will then have the short line between Cincinnati and Chicago.

Secretary Sanger, of the Yard-masters' Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, yesterday sent \$1,000 to the widow of Samuel Mulligan, late yard-master at Toledo, who was accidentally killed last month. Since the annual meeting in June he has paid three benefits of such an amount.

The Chronicle gives the net earnings of the five principal east-bound trunk-lines from Jan. to June 30 as being \$22,221,511, against \$23,-320,847 in 1887, and \$19,718,862 in 1886. The decrease this year from 1887 is 5 per cent. A majority of the Western lines will make a more | taken on that subject there was hardly a

favorable exhibit of net earnings. Benjamin Thomas, formerly general superintendent of the Erie road, and at present holding a similar position with the Chicago & Atlantic, was yesterday elected general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana road, and general manager of the Belt railway, of Chicago. He succeeds in those positions James D. Carson,

It is stated that President Mackey wants to unload the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, now that he has failed to carry out his programme to secure the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, and through it au Indianapolis line. The Eastern financial papers are booming the stock on the promising corn crop, and predict that it will sell in the "forties" by Jan. 1, 1889.

One of the New York financial papers quotes s member of the trune line executive committee as saying: "The Pennsylvania has not formally withdrawn from the trunk-line pool, but it certainly is doing as it pleases. All that the weaker lines do at the meetings is to take orders from the Pennsylvania and the New York Cen-tral, and then do as they please afterwards about obeying them."

Colonel George L. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., treasurer of the Norwich & Worcester road, is the oldest man in active railroad service in this country. On Sunday he celebrated, says the Springfield Republican, his one hundredth birth-day. He was director of the road as far back as 1835 and has been treasurer of the road since 1838. His active participation in railroad affairs therefore is about as old as railroading itself in

J. J. Turner, superintendent of the P., C. & St. L. division of the Pennsylvania lines will this week remove his family from Richmond. Ind., to Pittsburg, Pa., his headquarters. The superior officers of the Pennsylvania lines speak ir the most complimentary terms of the admira-ble manner Mr. Turner is handling this division, and to him is largely due the promptness with which the trains of the Pennsylvania from the East are now arriving.

Freight men say that within the next four months there will be but two freight classificamonths there will be but two freight classifications in this country. Recently the transcontinental lines adopted the Western classification,
and now it is said that the Texas Traffic Association has also declared in its favor. This makes
all territory west of Chicago and the Mississippi river subject to one classification, the Western, while east of the Mississippi and north of
the Ohio, the "official" of six classes prevails to
the Atlantic. The Southern roads have a peculiar classification of their own, but it is stated
will be ready to adopt a uniform classification will be ready to adopt a uniform classification on slight provocation. The Interstate-commerce Commission is still urging uniformity from ocean to ocean, and doubtless a determined effort will be made to reach it.

DEMOCRATS AND TRUSTS.

They Control the Three Most Gigantic Mononolies in the Country.

Newark Advertiser. From this time forth no Democrat need open his lips to say a word against "trusts." He and his party are hopelessly committed in support of this peculiar form of monopoly. The vote in the House on the sugar amendment to the Mills in the treaty. He would treat Great Britain as a friendly nation, without reviving any of the animosities of the past.

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to discuss the details of the pending treaty. He regarded the fifteenth section of the treaty—allowing the

and the Whicky Trust. The first of these is the most gigantic monop-oly in the world. It crushes all opposition and fixes the price of a universally used commodity with the utmost nicety. No man may buy a gallon of kerosene or other coal oil products at a price less than that which the Standard Oil cession that could be made by any administration, and he deeply regretted that Mr. Bayard had ever signed his name to it. The fifteenth sec-

into every department of commerce. Its representative in Mr Cleveland's Cabinet is Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy. Its representative in the Senate is Mr. Payne, Senator from Obio. Its representatives in the House are J. H. Outhwaite, of Columbus, O., and W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa. All these gentle-

men are Democrats. The largest consumer of tin plate in the United States is the Standard Oil Trust. That concern demands that tin plate, used for packages, shall be placed on the free list. The obedient servants of the Standard Oil Trust have reduced the tariff on tin plate in the Mills bill so that the duty is to be placed at its lowest possible notch. The demand for the reduction of the duty on tin plate comes from no other source than of the great, many armed polypus—the Standard Oil Trust.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Senator Sherman Points Out Objectionable Features of the Pending Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.-The resolution offered yesterday, instructing the committee on finance to make an investigation of the cotton-bagging pool, was adopted.

The Senate bil!, appropriating \$10,000 for a postoffice building at Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Yellowstone National Park, was passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the fisheries treaty, and was addressed by Mr. Sherman, in opposition to its ratification. As to the charge made on the other side of the house. that the policy of the Republican party was to make an appeal to the Irish vote, Mr. Sherman considered that one of the casual remarks made without any foundation. The great contest before the people would turn on other questions. They would be the same old questions talked about for the last twenty years-the duty of Congress to protect, first, the industries of the country from undue competition with the labor of Europe, and second, the rights of United States citizens at home and abroad. These questions would enter into the campaign and would probably control the results. Opposition to the treaty was not a dernier ressort on the part of the Republican party. That party needed no such resort, standing as it did on its record and on the great issues presented, and which would be further presented during the present session. He regarded a conimportant and more injurious than a controversy with any other nation, for of all the people who inhabit the globe the people of the United States and the people of Great Britain were the most intimately allied by every tie of consanguinity, of history, of faith, of institutions, of similarity of character and dispotism, of ancestry, and of everything which tended to make ties between separate nations. Therefore he would have been glad to see in the pending treaty a settlement of the controversy, and he had approached its consideration with a desire to find in it such a

troversy with Great Britain as infinitely more settlement. But the more he had examined it the more he had become satisfied that the treaty. if ratified, would open new avenues of controversy, lead to new irritations, and therefore not accomplish its purpose. He had a strong desire to maintain the most cordial relations with the Dominion of Canada. Citizens of Ohio had large pecuniary interests in Canada, where they own mines and forests and other property amounting, perhaps, to hundreds of millions. Onio sent its coal to Canada and exchanged with it a vast multitude of things. And he was willing and anxious to accomplish and bring about a public policy that would make more intimate the relations between the Domin-ion of Canada and the United States. Anything that tended to promote free commercial inter-course—nay, anything that tended to produce a union of Canada with the United States, would meet his hearty support. In his judgment the Dominion of Canada would be, within ten years, either in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, or in the Congress of the United States, and he thought it would be in the Congress of

the United States. He therefore fa-vored the policy of bringing about international exchanges with Canada of the freest character possible, perhaps something in the nature of a zollverein. He would vote against the treaty, not because it might possibly bring about such a condition of affairs, but because he believed that it tended to erect a barrier and to prevent the very purposes sought to be accomplished by it. He wished to proceed further with his disclaimer. He wished to say that he did not regard the treaty as a party question nor as a sectional question. It af-fected the fishermen on the Southern coast, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic ocean, just as much as the fishermen of New England. Neither was it an Irish question, nor was the opposition to it "fishing for Irish votes."
There was nothing more unfounded than such a charge. He believed that there was a general sympathy with the people of Ireland, not only in the Sepate chamber, but among all the people of the United States. There was a general sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for home rule. Who did not share in it? Certainly he did, and he had expressed it on every proper occasion. He hoped and trusted that in that controversy the people of Ireland would gain from the Parliament of Great Britain the right to pass their local laws; that they might be put in the same position as the States of the American Union, and that all matters of local ascertainment might be dealt with by an Irish Parliament. He had seen a remark quoted from Mr. Chamberlain to the effect that all leading men of this country were opposed to that Irish idea. Mr. Chamberlain was greatly mistaken. If a poll of the Senate were Senator who would not give a hearty yea to the proposition to give to the Irish people home rule as it was understood in the United States. That was the general sentiment in the United States, but the people of the United States were not going to fight about it. They were

not going to involve themselves in a controversy with Great Britain in respect to a matter over which they had no jurisdiction. The hope over which they had no jurisdiction. The hope of the Irish people to get home rule was in the Liberal party of England, in the workingmen of England, in the great statesman of England—Gladstone and others. The right of home rule had to be obtained by the consent of the British Parliament, for it was idle to hope for its being obtained in any other way. He believed that with the concurrent sentiment now going on, there would be, in course of time, a solution of that question by which the people of Ireland would be again, as they had been for centuries, armed with the power of home rule, with the power to pass all local laws which did not affect the integrity, the power or the strength of the British empire. But the Irish people must not attempt to carry on that contest by dynamite or by unlawful processes. Whenever they re-sorted to such means they would lose the sym-pathy of the American people. Resort to such means was not an American, not an English idea, not an Irish idea, and whenever it occurred in this country or any other, the foot of rejection would press upon it. It had been tried by Anarchists in Chicago and had met a universal archists in Chicago and had met a universal seatiment of reprobation. He trusted that that feeling would prevail all over the United States. When any party resorted to unlawful means involving innocent persons, the Anglo-Saxon was against it. All that the people of the United States proposed to do in the question was to express in a manly way their sympathy with the Irish in their peaceable and lawful efforts to acquire home rule or the right to govern themselves. He felt bound to say that that sentiment was shared universally not only by Republicans, but by Democrats, and that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Morgan] was as earnest in expressing the desires which he [Mr. Sherman] had just expressed, as he could possibly be. He [Mr. Sherman] had no sympathy with Anglo-phobia or with the abuse of the British government or of the British power. Whatever might be said of that power, it was the greatest element of civilization in modern the greatest element of civilization in modern history. Undoubtedly the British system was different from the American, but in all the great elements of progress of the human race, the English people and English power had always led. American efforts in that direction had fortunately been continental. American energies in spreading civilization had been confined to their own country, but English civilization had gone beyond that little island and had

bill fixes the last link in the chain of damning free importation of Canadian fish and fish-oilevidence. These are the three great monopolies, as a surrender of the right of the United States the managers of which control prices at their | to levy taxes on imported goods, as an insult to will: The Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust | the United States. There was not, he said, in the history of diplomacy so one-sided a treaty between two great and powerful nations. Such a treaty seemed to him to be disgraceful to American diplomacy. That expression was, perhaps, too strong, but certainly such a

sproad itself all over the world, and everywhere

the seeds of that civilization had advanced the

progress of the world more than any other

known cause. He did not wish to see this coun-

try involved in a controversy with any of the European nations. Great Britain should be

treated, not with prejudice, but as other nation's

were treated-enemies in war, in peace friends. That was the desire which he had in dealing

with the treaty. He would treat Great Britain

tion of the treaty was a Sismese twin to the Mills bill, and both ought to be debated together. The treaty might be considered as a simple supplement to the Mills bill. It was in pursuance of a line of policy to which the Damocratic party was daily becoming more and more committed, and would surrender all the great industries of the country to undue compe-tition with foreigners. He ridiculed the idea that the two countries were going to war about this matter, and said if Gen. Harrison should be elected President of the United States, as he [Mr. Sherman] most earnestly hoped and be-lieved, no war need be feared and no dangerous controversies about the fisheries. The question would be settled on terms that would be honorable, peaceful and proper. If the President would with moderation exercise the powers conferred on him by the law authorizing retaliation, there would be no trouble. Whenever Great Britain or any of her dependencies excluded American fishermen from the rights of hospitality in their ports the President should do the like with Canadian fishermen. If the Canadians would not sell coal to American fishermen, the same course should be pursued toward Canadian fishermen. If this were done quietly, moderately and earn-estly, there would not be much longer any trouble in the matter. He had no doubt that if Mr. Cleveland, who might consider this treaty as dead, would yet pursue that course so plainly marked out by the law, these two great and powerful countries would go forward into the haven of peace.

A message from the President vetoing a bill to grant 635 acres of a military reservation to the city of Tacoma, W. T., for a park, was read and referred to the committee on public lands. The grounds of the President's disapproval are that the army engineers reported against the grant, because the land may be needed for military purposes. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill reported from the committee on foreign relations to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States. Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of the bill, and when he closed the Senate adjourned.

The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The House spent the day in discussion of the Columbus exposition bill, but when a vote was reached it was discovered that no quorum was present and the House adjourned.

THE most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Seigert & Sons. Beware of counterfeita. Ask for the genuine article.

Bottled Happiness.



IT is the most useful delightful, comforting and peace-giving article a home can be provided with. That domestic circle in which SANFORD'S GINGER is a con-SANFORD'S GINGER is a constant guest is never unhappy. To be happy is to make earth an Eden. Therefore, SANFORD'S GINGER has earned the secondary name

of Bottled Happiness by preventing an hundred little ills which, neglected, lead to sickness and perhaps to death. Beware of other "gingers" said to be as good. Ask

for and see that you get SANFORD'S GINGER The Delicious Family Medicine.

FUNERAL NOTICE. BYFIELD.-The funeral of Cas Byfield will be held Wednesday, Aug. 8, 2 p. m., at his late residence, 909 North Illinois street. Friends invited.

DIED. SCHNULL-Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Schnull, Aug. 7, 1888. Burial private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. NTOTICE-BRYANT & DIERDORF'S SALE OF

sheet music next Saturday. SSIGNEE'S SALE-BY ORDER OF COTRT,

A of Keeter's grocery stock, 84 W. Washington st., the entire stock to be sold in fifteen days, wholesale

WANTED-AGENTS.

GENTS WANTED-TO SELL CAMPAIGN A badges and novelties. Send 25c for samples. KEYSTONE BADGE CO., P. O. box 1152, Phila., Pa. SSIGNEE'S SALE-BY ORDER OF COURT. A SSIGNEE'S SALE. SALE. A W. Washington st., the entire stock to be soldgin fifteen days, wholesale

WANTED-MAN-TO TAKE THE AGENCY (traveling or local) of our safes; size, 28x18x18 inhes; weight, 500 lbs.; retail price, \$35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. these safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FARM OF 136 ACRES, 15 miles west of Indianapolis, on the national road. Cheap. Address 144 Peru street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. PORSALE-LOT ON PERU STREET, BETWEEN

Eighth and Ninth streets, \$625. W. J. Mc-CULLOUGH, 92 East Market st. FOR SALE-HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE-MY HORSES, CARRIAGES, sleigh and their complete equipments. Can be seen at any time until Saturday morning, at 660 N. Meridian st. D. P. ERWIN.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. R SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO AND White sewing Machine, cheap, at 813 N. Ala-

FOR SALE-2,000 COPIES STANDARD SHEET music at 3c, 5c and 10c per copy, next Saturday only. BRYANT & DIERDORF, 58 N. Penn. st. A SSIGNEE'S SALE-BY ORDER OF COURT, of Keeter's grocery stock, 84 W. Washington st., the entire stock to be sold in fifteen days, wholesale

and retail.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, 129 N. Pennsylvania st. Only gentlemen need

SSIGNEE'S SALE-BY ORDER OF COURT. A of Keeter's grocery stock, 84 W. Washington st., the entire stock to be sold in fifteen days, wholesale

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. 46 Fletcher avenue. References.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. FINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS C. E. COFFIN & CO. SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-SSIGNEE'S SALE-BY ORDER OF COURT. A of Keeter's grocery stock, 84 W. Washington st., the entire stock to be sold in fifteen days, wholesale

M ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW-est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

rand whom committee after

BRIDGE RODS, TRUSS RODS. Bolts, Stirrups, Plates, Washers And CONSTRUCTION WORK

STEEL PULLEY AND MACHINE WORKS (Successors to Machine and Bolt Works). 79 to 85 South Pennsylvania St., INDIANAPOLIS

* CELEBRATED * -STAR BRAND

to those who want the BEST the market affords in full confidence of their SUPERIORITY. ASK YOUR grocer or butcher for the STAR BRAND. These meats, if canvased, are in fancy burlap: if uncanvased see that ARMOUR & CO. is branded in the skin. ARMOUR'S KETTLE RENDER-ED LEAF LARD is Guaranteed STRICTLY PURE.

C. & E. W. BRADFORD. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Sequel to an Unfortunate Trip to Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. Van Dern's Fortunate Recovery from a Serious Ailment-A Graphic Description.

Mr. William Van Dern, in a recent conversation with the writer, said: "For six years there had been something wrong. I noticed it more as time went on. Each year would increase the trouble, and some new complication would arise." "What trouble do you have reference to!

asked the writer. "I did not know what it was myself until a few months ago. But the suffering was hard to bear. It was at first

And then another. A feeling of wretchedness, a sense of fullness in the head, a little redness of the nose and eyes, an itching sensation in the nose. This seemed to pass away after a time, but left a dull, heavy pain just above the eyes. Then a fresh cold brought back the old symptoms, only worse. At last I awoke to the fact that I had a chronic cold. It never left me. I snuffed, spit and hawked all the time. My eyes were weak. I could scarcely see to read. My nose bled easily. Large scabs would come from it of a bloody nature. I also spit up a yellowish and sometimes a greenish colored mucus, which seemed to drop back into my throat. "I seemed to catch cold on the slightest provo-



MR. WM. VAN DERN, 563 N. MISSISSIPPI ST. trouble to begin with-only a slight cold that had not been thought worthy of attention." But with that slight cold there had been a

slight inflammation. The inflammation had extended down the throat along the mucus membrane. Cough has been added to the other symptoms, and the patient has begun to spit a yellowish

It was a slight catarrh, and he left it to get well of itself. What was the result?

The inflamed membrane did not get entirely well, and soon another cold was contracted and was left uncured. Others followed in quick succession. "Not taken in time" was the cause Mr. Van

Dern could write over his six years of suffering. His trouble had developed into chronic catarrh, with its little ulcers in the nose, its continued nasal discharge, its soreness in the throat, its pain over the eyes, its roaring in the ears, its soreness of the eyes, its loss of appetite, its general feeling of wretchedness. "In late years," Mr. Van Dern continued, "my hearing became affected. My ears were filled

and sometimes would break and run, discharging a bad-smelling yellow pus or mucus. My nose was stopped up, making it hard for me to breathe through it. "My heart beat violently on the least exertion. My appetite was bad, especially in the morning, when I would feel more tired than I

had the night before. "There was a bad taste in my mouth. had an unaccountable aversion for food. did not sleep well at night. I had a feeling of expression on my chest, and a sharp pain in my side, extending to the left shoulder; blade. My limbs felt tired all the time. I tried everything I could think of to get re-

lief. But nothing I tried gave me any re-"I was at Hot Springs, Ark., for awhile, but got no better. At the URGING OF MY RELATIVES
in this city I returned, in order to place myself
under the care of Dr. Blair, of 203 North Illinois

street. Shortly after I commenced treatment with Dr. Blair I began to improve. My nose stopped bleeding. The pains in my head left me. I began to gain in flesh. My appetite improved. All my unfavorable symptoms left me, and I feel like a new person now." Mr. William Van Dern lives at 563 North Mississippi street, where he may be found and this statement verified.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE CIGAR FOR AN

"Old Campaigner,"

Manufacturers'

INDIANAPOLIS.

Full Value. No Schemes.

. Portraits, caricatures, mottoes, transparencies, etc., executed in the highest style of the art.

Designs furnished for telling campaign pictures and mottoes. Visitors from abroad invited to call and

see work and get estimates. Also, all kinds of sign work done to order. Brass signs a specialty.

CLEVELAND SIGN 13 South Meridian St.

New and improved machinery and dry kiln, all first class. All work done in the best manner and with great promptness. Prices as low as the lowest. Call or send for estimates on all kinds of work. Large stock of Dry Lumber and Shingles.

404 to 420 N. Mississippi St. Telephone 254.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.,
116 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind., will
take guns, pistols, watches, type-writers, scrollsaws, lathes, printing presses, amateur photo.
outfits and 2d. hand bicycles in part payment for
New Columbia Bicycles and Tricycles or Buggles.
We make cow horn handle bars and spade handles; do difficult repairing and nickeling. Send
2 cent stamp for catalogues and granters.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

On the 30th Day of June, 1888.

Located at No. 60 Wall Street, New York. JAS. A. MACDONALD, Manager. Home Office, Liverpool, England.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... \$186,008.19 Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, pearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value...... 1,688,137.65 Debts for premiums..... 27,448.41 All other assets..... 20,968.81 Total assets \$1,972,331.53

LIABILITIES IN U. S. Losses adjusted and not due..... \$36,433.99 47,918.14 22,966.05 Total liabilities...... \$1.198.793.46

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$40,000. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 28th day of July, 1888.

BRUCE CARR. Auditor of State.

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

On the 30th day of June, 1888.

Located at No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y. J. MONTGOMERY HARE, Resident Manager. Home Office, Norwich, England. THE ASSETS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Bonds owned by the society, market value: United States registered bonds.

New York city registered bonds.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy registered bonds.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific registered bonds.

N. Y. C. & H. R. railroad registered bonds.

West Shore railroad registered bonds.

Pennsylvania Company's registered bonds. 647,700.00 45,500.00 92,875.00 97,087.50 99,000.00 41.000.00% 64,350.00 Accrued interest.

Debts for premiums.

Reinsurance due on losses paid. 666,66 53,390,28

Losses adjusted and due..... Losses adjusted and not due..... \$69,546.21 Losses unadjusted..... Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..... 1,000.00 581,567.44 State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. [SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 28th day of BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State. [OFFICIAL.]

--- OF THE ---

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

ST.PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO On the 30th Day of June, 1888.

Located at No. 158 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. The amount of its capital is..... \$500,000.00 The amount of its capital paid up is..... THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cosh on hand, and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., market value Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance. 472,310.25 392,553.71 33,029.86 140,167.10 327,405.00 All other securities..... Total assets...... \$1,561,211.87 Losses adjusted and not due..... \$7.650.00 37,691.17 3,420,00

The greatest amount in any one risk, \$5,000. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888. as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 27th day of BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

Total liabilities.....

[OFFICIAL.]

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Prudential Insurance Company of America

On the 30th day of June, 1888. Located at Nos. 878 and 880 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

The amount of its capital is..... The amount of its capital paid up is..... THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... 127,250.00 1,864,632.00 14.861.84 LIABILITIES.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 28th day of July, 1888.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.

Total liabilities...... \$1,813,829.00

[OFFICIAL.] COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

--- OF THE ----NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO

On the 30th Day of June, 1888.

Located at No. 876 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H. The amount of its capital paid up is.....

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: \$89,641.07 filed. market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured—collaterals. 932,530.00 252,146.86 Debts for premiums,

Losses adjusted and not due..... 17,608,50 459,708.00 Total liabilities.... \$535,831.69

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 30th day of June, 1888, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 27th day of BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.